Oregon weman who is a very good representative of this bechnical enthusiasm. In a letter to a friend she dweft upon a glorious revival season which had viswed her town, mentioned tenderly the members of her family who had been brought to a realizing sense of their sins and found the grace of salvation, and she closed with the prayer that all her friends minkt thus find Jesus. Then in a postscript, which every lady will confess to be the final cause of every letter, she added: "Father has become very old and inferm, and so broken down that we have sent him to the almstonse." That's the place where dogma sends the matural morals. Am I desserating my subject by dealing in jest 1 Look at the state of this country and toil me what dogma is design to purify the state. The hightest jest even carries an awful indictment of the popular religion. Here iwe have enjoyed free dectrine; to the heart's content of a mere moticy assemblage of sects than the world has seen. But in essential features they are the same, and have been many grades of culture. The fri-personal to many grades of culture. The fri-personal expression by the mental proficiency of the worshipers, expression by the mental proficiency of the worshipers. Protestantism ass done in America the best that it can do. The air of the Republic chamers from thousands of califerials. And there they respond to confessions and put in an appearance of worship. The Biole, whose thirving people gather in samptuous culfices whose thirty people gather in samptuous culfices, whose thirty aponity and rightconsness, lies on overy desk. Indeed there's hardly a room in all the hotels public has not been provided with a copy, which are the prominent new litems of the day I very few and seattering are the undermatte sinners. Does this result depend upon the numerical superfority of the dogmatics over the freethinkers. Do many sinners.

WORSHIPING GOD AND MAMMON. But it is no new thing in this country that the erthodox scheme begets an obtuseness for the moral aspects of great dancers. This was so thoroughly tested during the struggle of anti-Slavery sentiment with Southern politics that we have now no right to expect to see the Church showing interest in any moral cause or question. We anticipate the same indifference and moral callousness which hardened the Bible's heart into a bulwark of slavery, advocated the Sacredness of tomocral compromises, returned the fugitive, and stoned with texts the prophets of the hour. It is no new thing. The church denounced its own preachers, the few who ventured to expose all the inquities of the slave aystem. It stands before this country as a church which at all hazards will make dontrine paramount, and also previous, to morals. It is natural, therefore, that with few exceptions, which may be counted on the fingers—I sadly recall one name that once nonored your neighboring city—but with rare exceptions the swindling in this country is contracted for by professors of orthodox religion, who brand the liberals as the only dangereous men among us. And to counteract the influence of free thought they expond part of their enormous profits to endow seminaries of correct theology. The great defaulters, embezziers, ramblers, Ring-men, have been brought up in Preebyterian, Methodst, and Episcopalian pews. There they sit, responding to litanies of penitence and confession, trembling all the time, as if an officer tapped them on the ishoulder, with fear lest their financial shifts and villanies may not tide over the tight place and keep them undiscovered. There they unite in prayer and take the sacrament—the men who sport in property, who speculate with poor men's deposits, who cripple noble charities. Even the men who are most frequently under suspicion of unaking false involves and the like, whose books have to be examined by experts, to clear or to convict, are the property-helders of the established sects. The medieval barons left their easiles to make their raids on horseback and in opea day. Our barons of the railroads, the stock exchanges, the grain markets, the appropriation bill, file demurely out of free-stone churches, and ride to their rouberies on stealthy bits of paper, dectored ledgers, false balances. The ways they make their grab cause or question. We anticipate the same indifference and moral callousness which hardened the Bible's heart

THE TREE JUDGED BY ITS FRUITS. Have we come to this, with principles, atonements, and eternal punishments administered to human nature for 1800 years ? A great city sacked for years with in punity by Catholies who adore the crucifix and kiss those innocent feet; a great country infested by frauds trate, and astonish intelligence to witness; thousands of Christian culprits dismissed with a benediction to the gigantic thimble-rigging; have and aisle vomiting forth gigantic thimble-rigging; nave and assle vomiting forth scamps in broadcioth to play with the nation's values and nourish its extravarancies, to fillip away the widows' and the orphans's trust, as one gets rid of files; to deal in paper forms that have ne value, to set them as traps for the mechanic and the laborer! Has it taken 19 centuries of popular religion to train a country so predigate as this? In the name of Heaven, stop inviting men to go to Jesus if these are the results of that journey; cease to prescribe the atoning blood if the draught thus scorches the conscience of professors, and puts the madness of money into their years. The Christian era is pretty well advanced. Let the word be incumality; let the method be knowledge, material opportunities, social and sanitary legislation; let the emphasis be made by sympathy and cooperation; let the great scheme of atonement be mutual redemption. When Tradail devoted the balance of his lecturing profits to the United Etales, in "good will," as he so sweetly said, to give our pupils the benefits of knowledge, he put consecrated oil on his head, and became a prophet of peace and good will to men. Expecting to get no grace from God by prayer, but applying the grace he has by nature, he does the gracious and religious act, and helps to make the two nations more than kin. This is alliance. How could it benefit America if its whole population believed the articles of orthodoxy, with all the strenuousness which they exert in making money! If the Atonement metaphysically saves while the dollar multilatiously dams, what shall it profit the believing soul at last? Forms of haptism are poor cleaners out of cesspools. There is not water enough in all the foots to wash a single soul. The country waits for the disinfectant of morais, for a creed that formulates the laws of nature, for pulpks that are conglomerate of men's hearts, and an atonement red with all the blood that circulates to day.

EEMARKS OF MORITZ ELLINGER.

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Mr. Welss was followed by Moritz Ellinger, extracts from whose remarks are given below:

Mr. Weiss was followed by Moritz Ellinger, extracts from whose remarks are given below:

One of the chief objects of the Evangelical Alliance, which so recently concluded its sessions in this city, is said to be to combat the destructive dinfinences of the modern school of scientists upon religion. Great expectations were entertained by the friends and oppenents of the cause represented by the Alliance, of the arguments that would be advanced by the scholars and thinkers of which that assembly was largely composed, against the position taken by the matural philosophers; it was hoped at last than an attempt would be made to reconcle science and religion, or rather to find some spot on which Christianity and science might meet harmoniously, and without open conflict. But these expectations were disappointed; the church, it seems, was as unable as ever to meet the demands of practical reason, as Kant the philosoper called it, and presented to its adherents nothing more than the traditional credo, which, however, unconsciously enough, it makes up of whatever notions it deemed most appropriate to the visionaries that founded the various sects.

But what is this religion which science, which steps forth and arrays itself against the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages, and clothes itself in the gare of infalliote, divine superiority? In train it is nought but a part of science, the generalization of the several laws, principles, mental researches into one law leading to this who has endowed man with the faculty of studying. His works, and fluding therein the Creator of them all; it is the elevation of the faite mind to the Inflint Beligion, to whose holding the principles which steps for the laculties of love, mercy, sympathy, unselfish devotion to ends that benefit the whole, though the individual be injured; in short, it is the consciousness of divine origin, from which sprung that energy of purpose which labors for the future as an immortal part of the grand entire universe, elefinal and immortal. There can came, touched the deceased cody, and we behold a mation regenerated. Look at Germany to-day. What constitutes its strength, its commanding position 1 Not the armies that subdued France, not the skill of its generals, but its men of science, its apostles of freedom, its irreligious, infidel spirit, which gave to its representative at the Alliance so much cause for regret and complaint. Christianity has sent missionaries to China and Japan, to nations that had closed their doors and Japan, to nations that had closed their doors against the approach of foreign influences. What have against the approach of foreign influences. What have against the approach of foreign influences. What have against the Alliance Pagans into a few fanntie Christianis! But they surely have made no impression upon thans! But they surely have made no impression upon the large soussess of the heathens. What follows? What can be more apparent than that any religion which wars upon science—cannot reconcile itself to its results—is not in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—is not in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with it, lacks the stamp of truth, is—to in harmony with its harmony in his properties.

barriers. Do'you want a beiter certificate of its divine character!

CLOSE OF THE SESSION. Aaron A. Powell delivered a short address on temper ance and the necessity of advocating it. He was sue cessively hissed and applauded during one pertion of his remarks, when he said that since the day John Brown was murdered in Virginia he never felt more sad-dened than on the day the Modoc Indians were hanged. Mrs. Mary F. Davis, member of the Philosophical School of Spiritualists, delivered a brief address deploring the absence of women speakers at the recent Evan

gelical Alliance.
The concluding speech of the Convention was delivered by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham. He said there were many things unsaid which they had hoped to say, but he thought that those who attended the meetings of the Convention should confess that they had endeavored to deal with vital questions, and had dealt with them as well as their time permitted. They were a company of Reform ers, styled by some dreamers; but he hoped there were many more of such dreamers in the world. The wildest dream cherished to-day was the dream of the Christian Church, that the world was to be regenerated, and the most audacious dreamer was Jesus of Nazareth. He prophesied a great future for the body of earnest workers acting with him, and in conclusion, regretting that so many things were left unsaid, and there were so many things only feebly said, he reluctantly pronounced the first Convention of the Free Religious Association in New-York closed. The Association then adjourned sine die.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD EXTENSION,

AN IMPORTANT AND DIFFICULT WORK-NEW IRON WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: If an enterprise, having as heavy and costly work on it as the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were in progress further away, say in the Rocky Mountains, we would hear of it oftener and of greater length in the newspapers. But he was philosopher as well as poet who said: "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

On the railroad in progress of construction from the present terminus of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad, on the east bank of the Delaware River, opposite Easten, at the mouth of the Lehigh River, to Perth Amboy en Raritan Bay, the lower bay of New York City, there is an embankment one hundred and fifteen feet high across the Musconetcong "River," and a tunnel 5,290 feet long -a fraction over a mile-through the mountain and water-shed which divides the waters of the Raritan and Delaware Rivers. The work on the Easten and Amboy Railroad, so called, though it is being built by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and will of course be consolidated with that Company on the completion of what is known here as Judge Packer's line to tidewater, is exceedingly heavy and costly, from the Delaware to the Summit. The length of the Easton and Amboy Rails is 60 miles. And when it is considered that hitherto the Lehigh Valley Railroad has had no terminus of its own on tidewater, but has been compelled to rely on facilities supplied in the vicinage of New-York by the New-Jersey Central and the Morris and Essex Railroad Companies, both of which Companies are identified with lines of railroad into the Pennsylvania anthracite region, independent of the Lebigh Valley Railroad, in fact rivals to it, it will be perceived that the undertaking in hand will

absorb not a few millions of dollars.

A railroad to Perth Amboy, however, will only give outlet to the coal traffic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad outlet to the coal traffic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which Company necessarily will require a terminus at Jersey City for passenger and muceflaneous freight traffic. This latter consideration imparts importance to the West Line Railroad, which will intersect the Easton and Amboy Railroad east of Milford, and terminate on the Hudson River, on land of the Morris Canal Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company own and operate under lease, jointly, 240 miles of railroad in Pennsylvania. Its elongation toward New-York comprises more than 100 miles of new road. Besides, it has interest in Western New-York, Buffalo being one of its coal ports, and will be constrained to have under its sole jurisdiction a railroad to Philadelphia, since the Reading Railroad Company is now constructing a strategic

ports, and will be constrained to have under its soil jurisdiction a railroad to Philadelphia, since the Reading Railroad Company is now constructing a strategic line via Perkiomen to the clow of the Lehigh at Allentown. A coal carrier cannot command a position in the general scaboard market unless it can fix rates from the mines through to tide-water.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company operate under ownership and lease a trunk line from Hoboken to Seranton, whence its roads fork one line south-westward down the Susquenanna to Northamberland, the other line northward to Oswego on Lake Ontario. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersev operate under ownership and lease is trunk line from Jersey City to Wilkesbarre on the Susquehanna, with auxiliaries to the Schuylkill at Tannaqua and to the Lackawanna at Seranton. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company operate under ownership and lease a road from Philadelphia to Williamsport on the West Susquehanna, with a new line in progress to the Lehigh via Reading, with a new line in progress to the Lehigh via the Perkiomen.

the Perkiomen.

Like the other great anthracite carriers named, the
Lehigh Valley Kailroad Co. must have its own outlet to Lengh varies and its own communication with places of large consumption and active traffic. For about ten years from date of its first opening in 1856 the Lehigh Valley Hailroad had its termin at Easton and Mauch Chunk, and its length was 46 miles. Subsequently other roads were consolidated with it, and tributary roads were acquired by lease, so that now, as already stated, its programme in operation comprises 240 miles of road, or more than five times the mileage operated for the first ten years of its existence. This percentage of increased miseage, though, is not serent as some of the other coal carrying corporations. this percentage of increased missage, though, is not so creat as some of the other coal carrying corporations. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. for a long line operated unety-eight miles of road, whereas it now perates 1,355 miles of road, or more than fourteen times to original length.

operates 1,380 miles of roas, of more than nonteen discessive original length.

With the mergos of the Easton and Amboy Railroad and the North Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will own a coal trunk line to New-York waters, and a road for coal and miscellanies to Philadelphia. Then, from the largest two cities of the country, both on tide water, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will operate roads into all three of the anthracite coal regions, and to Western New-York, and will have aliles to Lukes Ontario and Erie.

Bethlehem, Penn., Aug. 8, 1873.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY READY FOR ACTION-TALK WITH THE DEPUTY OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE-SYMPATHY OF THE GRANGERS WITH THE MOVEMENT OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS-THE PRODUCE BROKERS' GRANGE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] READING, Pa., Sept. 30 .- Immediately after the close of the session of the State Grange here, I had a conversation with J. Wilkinson, of Iowa, the Deputy of the National Grange, who has labored in Pennsylvania during the past few months, and been instrumental in the organization of 25 subordinate Granges, the Masters of which will compose the State Grange. Mr. Wilkinson spoke substantially as follows:

Subordinate Granges are being organized at present throughout the United States at the rate of 36 a day. There are 25 Granges in Pennsylvania, and a numb more will be organized within the next formight. The Territory has been worked up and the farmers are awaiting organization. Four Granges have been started in this section of the State within the last few days We, as an organization, don't propose to act politically; our object is not to form a political party. We don't propose to put at any time candidates for office into the field, but I can conceive a combination of circumstances that would compel us to do so. However, such circumstances are not likely to arise. Two members of a Grange can be equally in good standing, although they hold opposite views on the tariff question. That is a question we don't discuss; we leave a man politically free to exercise his own judgment. The tariff question is of a partisan character.

How the Order looks upon the independent and oven movement of the merchants of New-York in reference to cheaper transportation, I cannot say. There has been no conference, I know, between them and the Patrous. I don't know sufficiently what the merchants of the conference is not provided in the point. been no conference, I know, between them and the Patrons. I don't know sufficiently what the merghants propose to do to give you any information on this point. If they propose to reduce freight rates, and put the railroads under wholesome restraint of law, then they are virtually working in the same direction that we are, and we will be ready to cooperate with them. Here let me state that the plans of the Patrons embrace much more than the press usually gives them credit for. They cover much more ground than the transportation question. The movement has also in view, among other things, the elevation of the farmer by placing him in a position to demand, as do other classes, a just return for his labor—in a position where he will not be subjected to unjust discrimination and be compelled to subjected to unjust discrimination and declared to the produce at the price others place upon it, and to the yuthout the same terms. We aim at cooperation both in buying and selling, the settlement of difficulties by arbitration, and the sectial, political, and educational elevation of the farmers. We are opposed to monopoles of all kinds and all special legislation in favor of classes. We hold that the rights of the individual are as sacred as as the right of corporations; that, the Government was made for the protection of the weak as well as for the strong. We are not engaged in a crussed against any class, occupation, or profession, but simply decay mand the same rights that others culoy; we ask nothing more and will take nothing less. The Patrons of Husbandry are in sympathy with the incependent and open movement in California, evidently sizing at the same crusses of complaint, with respect to extent the same causes of complaint, with respect to extent the same causes of complaint, with respect to extent the same causes of complaint, with respect to extent th

Square Theater yesterday, beginning at 10 a. m. The hall and the corridors were crowded. Mrs. E. B. Hooker invoked the divine blessing, after which the Rev. At gusta C. Bristol spoke on Enlightened Motherhood. Mrs. E. C. Lovering of Concord, N. H., and Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill of Rhode Island followed on the same subject.

Mrs. Henry B. Stanton asked what would be thought of an artist who should fill his studio with distorted forms, and yet that was what American mothers were doing. They were filling the world with cripples and monsters. Men had taught that it was woman's greatest glory to bear children, but as John Stuart Mill said, it was greater to give the world one hon than ten jackasses. They must teach the rising generation of girls that numbers was not their glory, but quality. It was not the duty of every man and woman to be parents, and that was why infanticide was so common. It was easier to create a type of noble manhood than to regen

erate the present type.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe would be deeply mortified it any sanction of infanticide should go forth from that meeting. Mrs. Stanton hoped that the majority of the audience did not understand her to speak in favor of infanticide. She only spoke of it as a fact. There was as much of it as ever, and would be until every woman was the sovereign of her own person. If a woman was diseased, if she had a husband who was intemperate and licentions, the fewer children she had the better. Elizabeth Peabody of Boston, who introduced the first Kindergarten into the United Stases, explained briefly the nature of the institution. Mrs. Slocum spoke on the necessity of enlightening mothers as to their responsi bilities. Mrs. Churchill read a paper prepared by Mrs.

Elizabeth B. Chase of Rhode Island on Prison Reform. Mrs. Caroline A. Soule of New-York read a compre hensive paper on the necessity of a woman professor ship in mixed colleges. The speaker said that at the age of 27, when left a widow with five children, except for her academic course she would have had to join th great army of scamstresses or boarding-house keepers. Instead of that, having been taught to use her intellect, her pen had become a lever with which she had elevated her pen had become a lever with which she had obevaced herself out of the pit of poverty and misery. Half-education was the curse of the world. It was not the educated, but the uneducated woman who should be a terror. The most highly educated woman considered no labor beneath her dignity. God never meant this world to be one great Shaker house, with the men on one side and the women on the other. In the mixed collectes there ought to be at least one or two woman professortenps. The mother element must be blended with the father element, and the students, male and femile, would then have continued to them in college the fosterwould then have continued to them in college the loste ing influences of home.

The afternoon session began with a paper on "The Higher Education of Woman," by Prof. Maria Mitchell. She referred to the condition of education in England, where the poorer classes of women are more igneran than the poorer classes in America, and the highly edu cated more highly educated than the best educated in America. She gave a brief history of woman education in England, and of the attempts made to gain women admission into the Universities. Girtlon College has been specially selected for the education of women. Its professors are all senior wrangiers of Cambridge Uni-versity, and already three students have passed exam-inations which in Cambridge would entitle a young man to a degree. Cambridge University, however, refused mations which in Cambridge would entitle a young mat to a degree. Cambridge University, however, refused to receive Girdon as one of its colleges, but by and by when Girdon has achieved a reputation, as it assuredly will—for aiready its students have become illustricus— that old conservative seat of learning will be proud to take the new college under its protec-tion. In America woman students have not reached the highest grades of education, as in England. Their progress there, however, has been the work of time, and more years aco, in a social science congress, grave and learned men selemnly discussed the question as to the advisability of educating women beyond a certain stage. In this country the good work is going on, and just as soon as the universities are all hrown open to women the soon as the universities are all brown open to women women will be ready to take advantage of it and that they are able to approach and master the studies as those with which their more fortunate bers had long had the credit of being solely able to

ers had long had the credit of being solely able to contend.

Mrs. Henry B. Stanton read a person "The Coeducation of the Saxes." The question is, Should the collects of the States be thrown open to girls, or should fresh colleges be raised for them? It would be easier to throw open the colleges that did exist. Nothing but the croschets of a few distempered minds shoot in the way of such an act. There are in New-York 16 colleges for boys, and only four for girls. While over \$1,000,000 is devoted to the training of sirls. She advocated the opening of all the colleges in every State to girls as well as boys. But some are ready to object that it would have a deteriorating effect on the girls, while at the same time it would tend to distract the boys from their legithnate work. If the morals of the colleges are so bad as these ebjectors would make them appear, why do they send their boys to shed abodes of impulty! If it would be bad for the sirls to go there, it must already be bad for the boys to be there. The truth is 4that4 the introduction of women into the colleges would have a civilizing and moralizing influence on the male students. Wherever coeducation has existed it has been found to work adurably. The one sex simules the property of the property of the pass found to work adurably. The one sex simules the seen found to work adurably. The one sex simules the seen found to work adurably. The one sex simules to see the sex simules to the colleges and the sex simules to the colleges were found to work adurably. The one sex simules to the colleges are found to work adurably. The one sex simules to the colleges are found to work adurably. The one sex simules to the colleges are found to work adurably. The one sex simules to the colleges are found to work adurably. The one sex simules to the colleges are the colleges are found to a work adurably. The one sex simules the colleges are the colleges would have a civilizing and moralizing influence on the male students. Wherever coeducation has existed it has been found to work admirably. The one sex stimu-late and help the other. They sit side by side, and the college thus becomes pervaded with a sacred home influ-ence which with be wanting if women are excluded. It has also been said that girs are not so competent, physcance which was now wanted to be competent, physically, to undergo college studies as boys. That has not been proved, and, moreover, the same movement that advocates the elevation of the studies of women also aims at relieving them from the tranmets of dress and social observances which now oppress them and prevent their physical growth. The real want of the girls of the upper classes is something to do. Numbers, of American girls are at this moment in lunatio as visines, simply because they want of the girls of the upper classes is something to do. Numbers, of American girls are at this moment in lumate asylums, simply occause they have been driven to lumacy by having hothing to do. When the hister branches of study are spread out before girls, their ambition and natural love of acquisition will be excited, and they will suffer from no more exhausting canni. The truth is, that the old idea of the inferiority of the female sex still holds sway. Woman is inferior to man, and therefore is to be shut out from those places of fearning where man can acquire the highest branches of science. But what do you seed In every codege where women have had a fair chance of competing with men, they have beaten them altogether. The boys have had their day, and it is the girls turn now. If there is any rich woman in the audience who is going to die and leave \$19,000 to a college, she had bester pause. If she leaves acrunoney to a college that excludes women from its hails, she herself deserves to be excluded from that highest sphere of education in the world to come.

Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Prenadent of the Board of Trustees of the Girls' Reform School, Washington, D. C., followed on the same subject. Shortly after she began, the Congress adjourned until the evening.

Events of Spencer prenages of the Board of Trusters adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mrs. Spencer continued her address. She argued that sex was of the soul, and was as indestructible as the soul itself. The time expired and the paper was not finished.

The Rev. Celia Burleigh read a paper on "The Relations of Woman to her Dress." Women must be free to adopt any style of dress that they may choose. Dress has subjugated woman, and made her unaule to meet man on an equality. Even the ballot can do little for her unless she can be emancipated from the tyralny of dress. The present dress is ugly, unnatural and im-modest.

modest.

A paper on the needs and claims of women teachers, prepared jointly by Harriet Beecher Stows and Catherine Beecher, was read by the President. Mrs. Charlotte Wilsour, President of Scrosis, read a paper on the "invisible Home." She opposed the custom of families residing in boarding-houses and hotels. The session was then adjourned until this morning.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME. The programme for to-day is as follows: Morning Scs sion,-Heien D. Potter, on the Art Education of Woman the Rev. A. Blackwell, on the Relation of Woman's Work in the Household to her Work Outside; Dr. M. P. Jacobi, on the Social Aspects of the Readmission of Women into the Medical Profession; Miss L. B. Chandler, on Mother-land.

hood.

Adternoon Session.—Mrs. Frances G. Willard, Dean of the University. Evanstown, till., on the New Departure in Woman's Education; Mrs. Elizabeta K. Churchill, on the Duties of Woman in the Temperance Cause; Mrs. Harriett N. Austin. M. D., on the Effects of Dress on Health; Mrs. Harriett N. K. Goff.

Evening Session.—Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Miss Phebe Cozzous, and others will speak.

THAT RUN ON THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Your paper is becoming as scarce as specie was at the outbreak of the war. For several mornings past, my newsman has met my request for THE TRIBUNE with "Ali sold." Living 20 miles out from New-York, I can only get the paper, in the best of times, by leaving home at 7 a. m. and walking a mile to Mil bearest railroad station. This morning I found THE TRIBUNES there all gone, as usual, Further found The Tribunes there all gone, as usual. Further than that, I found them all gone on the train, though I here were three newsboys aboard; and when I reached Newark, about 9 o'clock, I found them all sold there, too, and, consequently, was compelled to go without the paper. Now, unless you can devise some plan by which old readers can resume purchasing The Tribune. all your theories about Government resumption must be taken for what they are worth. In the mean time, a number of Jerseymen would hall a larger edition of your otherwise faulties paper.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 8, 1873.

A TRADE MARK DECISION.

A decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Penusylvania, McKenna, Judge, in the case of the Lowell Manufacturing Company agt. Larned & Starr Which is of interest as bearing on the law of trade marks, The completenants many years ago began to send their rolls of carpet to market with a hollott greeks shell

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

DISCUSSIONS ON ENLIGHTENED MATERNITY AND THE COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES-PAPERS BY MES.
CAROLINE A. BOULE, MRS. BARAH J. SPENCER, AND OTHERS.

The second day's sessions of the Association for the Advancement of Women were neld in the Union Square Theater yesterday, beginning at 10 a. m. The same and reach roll. This shell could both be seen and felt. Becoming a distinguishing mark of the goods, they continued its use and adopted it as their trade mark, rolling the use they continued its use and adopted it as their trade mark, rolling the seen to July 8, 1870. Defendants copied it and complainants having brought suit pleaded that it was an unpatented mechanical contrivance for rolling the carpet and extracting the smindle. After full argument by learned and Lodovic C. Cleeman for complainants and Victor Guillon for defendants, Judge McKenna decides that the "sheli" is a good and valid trademark, and complainants are entitled to its exclusive use; further deciding that desendants have infinged. A perpetual injunction is granted with reference to a master to compute and assess profits and damages.

PARIS GOSSIP.

THE DEATH OF DESIRE, THE COMEDIAN-SUICIDE OF A TRAVIATA-SPECIMENS OF GALLIC HUMOR.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Sept. 17.-Désiré, a comedian of some ote in Paris, died, a day or two ago, in the village of Asnières, in the neighborhood of the capital. He had lived here in a modest cottage for some time previous to his death, not far from the Seine. The day of the funeral his little dwelling was filled with that singular variety of men and women which only seems possible in France. Here were mixed together these who had kept the straight path and those who had strayed from it-mothers and wives who had fulfilled their duties toward husbands and children, and these who had not. An author or two, two or three journalists, several Bo hemians of uncertain occupation, and a crowd of actresses and actors were there to pay the last tribute to the dead. On the wall hung a pertrait of Tosté, in water colors, by Desiré, for in his leisure hours this was his occupation. The surrounding furniture was of a simple description. I recollect Désiré on the stage as a slout man, but be appeared in his coffin of fragile proportions. Disease had wasted him to a skeleton. One of his last jokes was that he was sufficiently reduced to ride the Longehamps races. At the head of the bier was a magnificent bou quet of immortelles, which was the offering of Isabelle, the well known flower girl of the Jockey Club. Beautiful wreaths were brought by the Mesdames Judie and Peschard, who are now playing in one of the pieces in vogue, called the "Timbale d'Argent," at the Bouffes. The immortelles of Madame Judie bore the words: A mon camarade Désiré. One actor, Lionel, who exhibited much distress, had for eight or ten years been playing in the same theatre-his intimacy with the deceased Twins. One weman betrayed considerable emotion; i was the cue, perhaps, to a heart story. In the church the orchestra of the Bouffes was present and furnished the musec, and at the grave the manager of the same theatre pronounced the funeral oration The cause of the comedian's death was the immoderate use of stimulants in the evening when he appeared on the stage. He was advised by his physician to cease this practice, and for a time the advice was followed, when the public began to criticise the playing of the comedian and to hint that he was getting tame. Desire himself was one of the first to note his falling off, and in spite o the remonstrances of his physician, resumed his old habit of stimulating for the stage, and this killed him. During this time, under the spangles of the buffdon, he set his public in a roar. Those who saw him little knew ow dearly he was poying for his success. After the chocs of laughter and the brilliant foot-lights this poor Yorick went home to suffer from the reaction which always set in after the excitement had passed away The news of the comedian's death was announced be hind the scenes of the Bouffes, between the acts of the Timbale d'Argent," a piece of lively and indecent gayety, when the late actor's friends fell to weepingmen and women, for the man was much liked. Five initutes afterward the weepers were on the stage in the midst of the quips and quirks of their respective parts, and the public knew nothing of what had happened, Another Traviata has committed suicide by throwing serself from her window. The cause of this was unre-

quited love-the only one, as a rule, which ever drives these Phrynes to self-destruction. Remorse does not enter into the drama as it does in America, and this fac gives a fair insight into the difference of society in the two countries. This Pagan woman of the Bréda quarter fellowed her life of pleasure free from admoni of conscience, and she only suffered when the man she ease; her character as a woman of pleasure was well known before he ever met her. According to her, in eating, drinking, and making merry there was no guile and consequently there were no regrets. Our theologi ans would call it a case of an absence of moral sense She lived like the fauns, as far as conventional morality was concerned, knowing neither good morrally and she was all the happier for it.
While the mangled remains of the suicide lie under the freshly turned earth of Pere la-Chaise, her sisters con tinue her life, and are seen on all sides. The beginning of Autumn has brought them back to the city of pleas ure. Haif of the women one meets on the boulevard, and half of those one sees in the Bois de Boulogne belong to this class. The most beautiful equipages on the tour du lac are theirs. The most beautiful toilets are worn by them. The dainties of the Café Anglais are spread before them, and Madame Chquot's best nectar assuages their almost continual thirst. Truly their success, their happiness, and their luxury, are anything conest sawing girl who through daylight for 21 traues a day; so she is often dazzled by their prestige and throws her bonnet over

the mill to become like them. ture, has been quite sick. During his sickness, Adrien Marx, who is a journalist of very small stature, went to see him, and on coming out was accessed by a third per-son as to Second's condition. "I would not like to be in his skim," said Marx. "Pshawl" returned the other, "you would be quite at your ease-plenty of room, you know." The same Marx, who had been criticising one of Crémieux' pieces pretty severely, met him and endeavored to smooth over matters. "You know, Cremieux," said he, "I have to write about something in my paper in short I have a feather" (pen). "You are covered with them," was the refort of the dramatic author. Here is a specimen of the Gallic joke. A parvenue who gave herself airs, said to her maid-servant who had handed her a letter from hand to hand: "Justine, you must present everything to me on a wniter; if you fall to do so I will discharge you." The next day the mis-tress heard the servant talking in the ante-chamber with some one, rang, and asked her whom she was talking with. "With my sister, madame." "I did not know that you had a sister in Paris-what does she do?" "She has come to get a place, but so far has not found any." "I will help her to get one," said the mistress; "but why don't you present her to me?" "It can't be done," answered Justine. "She must be very proud—your sister." "Ah, mon dieu, madame, it is not that-it's be cause I can't get her on to the waiter."

THE COURTS.

THE STOKES TRIAL. PESTIMONY AS TO THE SHOOTING OF FISK AND THE IDENTIFICATION.

The trial of E. S. Stokes for the murder of lames Fish, jr., was resumed before Judge Davis, in the Over and Terminer Court, at 10 e'clock yesterday mornng. There was a large crowd in Chambers-st. awaiting the arrival of the prisoner, and the Court was packed The prisoner appeared calm, and did not betray any of the pervous anxiety and excitable ness which he showed during the two former trials. His parents, brother, sister, and cousins sit beside him every

The cross-cramination of the doorman at the Grand

The cross-examination of the doorman at the Grand day.

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The witze, danced that he ever told any one in the class of the control of the proposed to the see the shooting, and that he was promised \$1,000 to swear as he did; but he aduntted having received \$50 from Mr. Clark, private secretary to Mrs. Fisk, at the heat triat.

John T. Raymond, the half-boy who was following private secretary to Mrs. Fisk, at the heat triat.

John T. Raymond, the half-boy who was following private secretary to Mrs. Fisk, at the heat triat.

John T. Raymond, the half-boy who was following private the identification. That is the man that shot in the identification. That is the man that shot in a patient was a grassed.

Miss Grace Half of Wilson of the conting of the humicide. On cross-time, John Marrhalf you of Fisk ordinary and the private was small that man used to be pretty much all the time around, and used to frequently put on Fisk overoors; the paintions for the terms of the humicide. On cross-tand the man used to be pretty much all the time around, and used to frequently put of Fisk overoors; the paintions of the conting of the humicide. On cross-tand the man used to be pretty much all the time around, and used to frequently put of Fisk overoors; the paintion of the wineses, and the half was carmined.

F. Crocket, the hotel clerk, and the boy Redmond were examined, but nothing new was consecurative.

P. Crocket, the hotel clerk, and the boy Redmond was similar to that given on the form of the hore. The same and the around of frequently put of Fisk overoors; the paintion of the wineses, and the half was carmined.

Peter Congilian, a hotel seem, and the was carmined and used to have a control of the pretty of the patient of the pati

up stairs to see what was the matter, when he mot Stokes, who said to him, "A man is shot; go for a dec-tor," and then passed on toward the berber's shop; hear-ing some one cry out, "That is the man that shot him," witness ran after Stokes and seized him; Stokes made no attempt to escape; the prisoner did not say he knew nothing of the shooting. The Court then adjourned.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT JUSTICESHIP.

The Stemmler-Maguire controversy is not ended, although a verdict has been rendered. The plaintiff claims to have been elected Justice of the Seventh Judicial District in the election of 1869; but the Board of Canvassers testified to Mr. Magnire's election by a majority of 215, and he has ever since occupled the position. Mr. Stemmler claimed that the return of the district canvassers of the Twenty-seventh District of the Nineteenth Ward, and the First District of the Twenty-second Ward were erreneous, and that he was really elected by 44 majority. The case was conducted by Nelson J. Waterbury and ex-Judge Fullerton for Mr. Stemmler, and by Messrs. Geery. Beach, and Vanderpoet for Maguire. The jury yester-cay, in Supreme Court, before Justice Van Brunt, ren-dered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Notice of mo-tion for a new trial was instantly given, and the motion will be argued on Wednesday.

CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Fancher yesterday reduced the bail in the case of Oscar Ette, who shot Wachols, from \$10,000 to \$5,000.

Yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, the hearing of the testimony in the contested will case of Mulford Biartin, deceased, was adjourned until next Thursday.

Augusta and Dorothea Richter, brought before Justice Funcher, yesterday, from the Juvenile Asylum, on habens corpus, were ordered to be restored to their mother.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has obtained an order for the arrest of Hobart F. Clark in an action begun in the Supreme Court for goods sold and delivered.

John A. Goodlett, a lawyer, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Charles B. Meyer for fraud and professional misconduct, and Meyer has obtained an order for Goodlett's arrest. Motion was made by Mr. Buckley in the

Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Justice Fancher, for a mandamus directing the Controller to pay \$1,178 63 to John A. Bagiey for his services as City Surveyor. Decision reserved. The Die Rheinische Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

has obtained an order for the arrest of Christian Reichert, in an action begun in the Supreme Court for the recovery of moneys allexed to have been frauda-iently abstracted from the treasury of the corporation by Reichert. The motion argued before Judge Robinson in the Superior Court, yesterday, for a mandamus order ing payment by the Controller of \$7,000 to Martin B. Brown for stationery supplied to the city, resulted in the granting of a peremptory mandamus for \$4,000 and an atternative mandamus for the remainder.

Charlotte Gilbert, a colored woman, sued the New-York and Charleston steamship Company for \$10,000 damages for her exclusion from the state-room of steamer Manhattan in 1870 on account of her color, and the case was tried before Judge Freedman in the Superior

Court yesterday. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$75 In the suit of Fannie Smith agt. Leopold Smith, in the Supreme Court, for a separation from bed and board from the defendant, for a suitable provision for the support and maintenance of plaintiff and her child, and for the care and education of her child, Samuel C. Keed, eq., has been appointed referee.

In a suit begun in the Supreme Court by George Ryerson of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, against Samuel G. Goulding of St. John, New-Brunswick, for the recovery of \$278 95, received by the deformawies, for the recovery of 223 8, receased by fendant on account of freight and the sale of the brigan-tine Ivanhee, of which the planning was part owner, Mr. Rycraon has attached defendant's property in this city. Alexander Rankin, of Portland, New-Brunswick, and John McAllister, of Portland, also part owners of the same vessel, have attached Goulding's property here—the former for the sum of \$723.45, and the latter for \$81.25. for \$361 72.

Yesterday, in the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Howland, an action was brought by the plaintiff, John W. Maguire, who is a real estate and exchange broker, against James E. Vauderbilt to recover change broker, against James E. Vanderbilt to recover \$305 commission for his services in effecting an exchange of property between the defendant and Mrs. Julia Schmedt. Plaintiff chained that he brought the parties together, and that a bargain was made between them. The defendant chaimed that the bargain was made upon condition that his brother would furnish him with \$3,500, which he afterward refused to do. Verdiet for the defendant with costs and \$25 allowances. Horne & Baker for plaintiff, and C. F. & J. C. Shaw for defendant.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Assistant District. Atterney Rodies appearing for the people, Thomas McMahou was charged with stealing #3th, on Oet, it from George Northrup of No. 1,058 Pist-saw: The jury were untable to agree, and on motion of John O. Mett, prescor's counsel, he was the integred on his own recognizance.... In the case of Martiner Sadivan charged with stealing a horse, bugy, and harness, worth \$500, so well. 30, from Martin Schultz of Wilmassburgh, the jury also thearred, and on motion of counsel, Edmond E. Price, Schultz was discharged on his own recognizance.

Nor some time past the pupils of Grammar School to 22 in Fortieth at missed different articles of cleaning, and have No. 22; in Fortieth-si, missed different articles of clothing, and have been mable to account for their mysterious disappearance. Yesterlay, however, two fittle girls named 'trigina delineau of No. 312 Wess Forty-fourteest, and Line Stanfelt of No. 2010 Wess Torty-fourteest, and Line Stanfelt of No. 2010 Wess Torty-fourteest, and Line Stanfelt of No. 2010 Wess Thorty-third-sta, says 14 and 85, were compute in the section they were arrested. In the Jedlerson Market Police Court in the Action, they some girl admitted having stolen the articles, but said that her were passed by Verginia Johnson. Virginia was sent to the Juvenile Asymu, and the other, in conne-quence of ner extreme pounts, was discharged and taken home by her

Some time ago the store of Joseph Haffner, No. 695 Some time ago the store of Joseph Haffner, No. 605 Smith-ave, was catered by theeve and a large quantity of goods storen. Last Tuesday afternoon a man extered Mr. Haffner's store, and said that he was a private defective and had been on the track of the threes for a long white, and was are that before long he would recover them. He said that he said incurred considerable expenses would recover them. Be said that he said incurred considerable expenses would be to have \$2.5. Mr. Haffner fold him to call on French and would like to have \$2.5. Mr. Haffner fold him to call on French and would like to have some the said of the s

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- No. 16 .- United States agt

Goussen excentrix.—Error to the Circust Court for Louisiana.—This is a sun inpon the heard of one Harrett as Collectors of Customs at New-Disans, on which definant assastor was warety. On the trial the Court excluded countries the reports of the First Anditor's office, as evidence on the which the reports of the First Anditor's office, as evidence on the countries of the translation of the bond, on the ground that they were not evidence against the sarctices, being final in their chracter, and in derogation of common rights, and the countries of the translation of the countries of the countries

which the tovernor could make a temporary appointment, still, as it was contrary to public policy that the office should be vacant, and as he was contraryed with the faithful execution of the laws, his action should be su-laimed. J. A. Garfied for Flak; no one appearing for plaintiff in error

snother, H. Daly, jr., for claiming, and W. H. Badger for defendant.—
Dismissed with costs and \$25 allowances for defendant.
Part III.—By Judge Spaiding—Blassbeth P. Martin agt. Mrs.
Waters, C. Goodyser for plautiff and G. W. Cotterill for defendant.—
Motton for a non-sust allowed. William C. Grant art. John and Gharless
Johnson; J. Canetree for plautiff and D. and P. McMahon for defendant.—Plaintiff seeks to recover \$1,000 for werk performed for the
ant.—Plaintiff seeks to recover \$1,000 for werk performed for the
defendant according to a contact. The defendant sets up a general
demail. Case still on.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

2743. Schachtel agt. Langen neyer.

PART III.—Spantans agt. Alder.

2752. Bether agt. Lenser.

2752. Bether agt. Lenser.

2752. Bether agt. Me'abe.

2752. Bether agt. Me'abe.

2867. Schiener agt. Salivan stal.

2169. Methler agt. Merrisser.

2656. Resembell agt. Falmer.

2160. Bronon agt. Chipbell.

4275. Release agt. Merca.

2976. Release agt. Merca.

2976. Release agt. Merca.

2977. Saliva agt. Merca.

2978. Bether agt. Merca.

2978. Bether agt. Merca.

2978. Bether agt. Merca.

2978. Bether agt. Merca.

2979. Release agt. Merca.

2979. Release agt. Merca.

2979. Release agt. Merca.

2979. Bether agt. Merca.

2979. Release agt. Merca.

2970. Release agt. Merca.

2979. Release agt. Merc

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.
Malis for Newfoundland close at the New-York Post-Office every day

Mails for Newfoundians close at the New York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Hailian.

A Mail for Hailian, N. S. is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Broston.

SATURDAY. Oct. 18.

Mais for the United Kundom only, via Queensnowe and Liverpool, by the steamship Bailte, close at 12 B. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1.30 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from White Star Dona, Pavonia Forty, lersey City.

Mails for the Continent of Europe, via Southampton and Bresen, by the steamship Donan, close at 12 M. A Supplementary Mail for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at the Post-Office at 1.30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foct of Third at, Hoboken, a lived therman and Presson closed Mail's sent is this line.

Mails for Prance, direct, via Brest and Harre, by the steamship Perione, come at 12 M. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Per No. 50 N. R.

Periors, coop at 12 M. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. N.R.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, per the steamship Cleopatra, close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Hall for double-postage betters and printed matter is closes at the Post-Office at 11:40 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 3 N. R.:

Mails or Ker West hav steamship City of Austin, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 20 R. R.

SUKDAY, Ovr. 13.

All Mails close at 11 ovincta a. m. The Post-Office is open from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m.

m. to 11 a. m.

MONDAY, Ocr. 20.

Mails for Panama, Asymwall the Central American and South Pacific ports, etc., per the steamship Colon, close at 0 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier N. 42, N. R.

Mails for Hayfi, etc., by the steamship Vicksburg, close at 2 p. ss.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL.-In steemship Oubs. Oct. 16.—J. Millikes. Mrs. Ripler, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick and two children. Mas Andrews and man servant. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Little, Miss. N. E. Hardy, W. S. Thuratoli, Miss M. Heller, R. H. Chapeli, L. Piler, Mr. Arnett, R. A. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Green and infant, A. R. Phillips, Mr. Goldselmaid, J. A. Beele, Miss Heale, Mrs. Blake, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, maid and child, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Allen, the Hon. C. H. Adams, H. S. Rogne, S. Simes, Miss R. Stevens and sister. Mrs. Louise and discipler, Mr. and Mrs. Gw. Miss. R. Stevens and sister. Mrs. Louise and Mayber, Mr. and Mrs. Bertin, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Roberts, Mrs. Satton, Mrs. G. M. Ward, Mrs. M. E. Bunker, Miss Meach, O. Jones, G. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts, Amory, Mrs. And Miss Lawrason, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bunker, Miss Anders, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Strom, Jr. Mrs. Taff and daughter, Dr. J. S. Jackson, P. J. Assory, C. H. Christman, Mr. Olis and maid, Mr. Sawell's maid, Mr. Edmund's maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gordon, Line and Green, Mrs. And Miss Lawren, Miss A. Will, Miss M. Wolf, Miss M. Wolf, Miss M. Wolf, Miss M. Molf, Miss M. Molf, Miss M. Wolf, Miss M. Molf, Miss M. Wolf, Miss M. Holler, C. W. Misse, Mrs. And Mrs. Carring and 2 majds, Rev. H. C. Alexander, Capit. Is Stevens, wife, and 2 daughters, Senator Robertson and son, S. B. Mailes, W. E. Mortimer and son, Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Jodes McAnna, 2 children and maid. H. M. Rother, P. T. S. Darley, Johlan Nathan, Thomas Beacar, O. R. Green, J. Hopkins, Wm. Bayins, L. Benjamin, J. L. Weston, W. H. Sim, H. Green, Hun, H. W. Corbett and sufferson Rivers, P. Vall, Mrs. And Mrs. Lee, Mrs. and Mrs. Lee, Revised, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. And Mrs. Revised, Mr. Parrott, Rev. R. C. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Lefterson Rivers, P. Vall, Mrs. And Mrs. Revised, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. and Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. and Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. and Mrs. Schultz. Mrs. and Mrs.

want, Mr. and Mrs. James Burd, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Issac Monhainer, John Mohr and daughter, Herris Schultz, Mrs. and Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. And Mrs. C. J. Gapilis.

FROM GLASGOW—In stemanskip Olympia, Oct. 16.—6. Andergoe, Mrs. C. Campbell, Thou Hackinson, wife and family, G. Crair and wire, Mrs. Cockeron, H. Peters and family, C. Stellife and wire, John Hutchinson, Mrs. A. Hutchinson, the Rev. J. Hutcock, the Rev. J. Purvis and Jadr. P. Junes, W. Junes, Master F. Junes, Miss. J. Miller, W. North, E. Stewart, Master J. Stewart, Mrs. E. Shaw, Capt. Ginson, trea. A. Montgomery, C. Thompson, Mrs. M. Galbagher, the Rev. J. McKee, Thos. Ribert Miss Annie Hamilton, J. W. Kenner, Miss Musst, H. Olson, The Rev. J. McKee and Miss A. Hamilton married at sea Islia inst. by the Rev. J. Purvis.

Sun rises..... 6:13 | Sun rets...... 5:17 | Moon rises..... 2:18

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

sip Co.
Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannala W. R. Gardson, Steamship Silenia (Ger.), Hebieth, Hamburg, &c., Kunbardt & Co.
Steamship Old Dominiuo, Walker, Noriolk, City Youn, &c., Old Doinion Steamship Co.
Steamship North Point, Poley, Philadelphia, Lordlard Steamship Co.
Steamship Black Diamond, Merrellich, Philadelphia, W. P. Civde, Steamship E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, W. P. Civde & Co.
Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, Samana, Port-on-Platt, &c., Spofford Bros.
Co.

mship Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dairell.

Steamship Novelty, Shaw, Philadelinus,
Steamship Chesarcake, Johnson, Portland, J. P. Amea,
Steamship Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia,
Steamship Concord, Norman, Philadelphia,
Steamship Concord, Norman, Philadelphia,
Ship C, H. Southard, Ediradge, London, Chas, L. Wright & Ce.
Bara Capella, (Nor.), Vucchandt, Philadelphia, Telenes & Bockmann,
Bark Jury (Nor.), Sievertsen, Queenstown for orders, Fonch, Edye &

o. Bark New-Fork (Ital.), Pallo, Naples for orders, A. F. Agresta, Bark Nina (Aust.), Ivancich, Lassino, Austria, Niccovich & Co. Bark Enrica (Aust.), Bellinich, Beltast for orders, Secovich & Co. Bark Jane Avery (Br.), Dodis, Cork for orders, Sweetland, Howring

Co. Bark Naja (Nor.), Kuudsen, Hamburg for orders,. Tetens & Book. Bark Aguar (Nor.), Hearicksen. Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bock-

sent. Guiding Star (Br.), Howard, Windser N. S., H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Gulding Star (Br.), Howard, Windser N. S., H. P. Brown & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Cuba (Br.), Moodle, Liverpool Oct. 4, and Queenstews
5th, with mides, and pass to Chas, 6. Francklyn.

Steamship Hermann (Ger.), Erichmann, Bremen Oct. 1, and Southampton 4th, with mides, and pass to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Olympia (Br.), Young, Glasgow Oct. 1, and Morille 2d,
with mides, and pass to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Perit, Kelly, Bermuda 5 dars, with under, and pass to
Lunt Bros.

Steamship Frisia (Ger.), Meier, Hamburg Oct. 1, and Southampton
4th, with mides, and pass to Kunitardt & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, with mides, and pass to L.

Steamship Wammutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mides, and pass, to
Ferramon & Wood.

Bark Stella (Nor.), Olsen, Rio Janeiro 50 days, via Hampton Roads,
with coffee, &c.

Bark Undimir (Nor.), Larsen, Goole S2 days, in hallast.

Bark Underward Sound (of Searsport), Merriman, Inables 31 days,
with old rails and rage.

Bark Jane Young (of St. John N. B.), Healey, Srduer, C. B., 22

Bark Homewan Bouns (of St. John, N. B.), Healey, Sydney, C. B., 21 Bark Jane Foung (of St. John, N. B.), Healey, Sydney, C. B., 21 Brig Hirsm Abid (of Wiscasset), Tibbetts, Sagna 18 days, with one of Brig Domenico (Aust.) Monasteriti, Greenock 43hays, with cost. Schr. Hartsteine, Dunham, Havre 51 days, in ballast. Is acchored at Schr. Hartsteine, Dunham, Havre 51 days, in ballast.

Sandy Hoes for orders. Schr. Ellie Bodine, Rutter, Virginia. Schr. Ellie Bodne, Ratter, virginal DOMESTIC PORTS.

Boerow. Oct. IIG.—Arrivot, steamhips Rattleenake and Hercules, from Phinadelphia; Rerous from New-York; Albemarie, from Charles-

BERET. Oct. 16.—The General Transatiants Company's steamship Ville de Havre, Surmont, from New York Oct. 4, aroved here at an early hour this merning and proceeded for Havre.
Lowboot. Oct. 16.—The National Line steamship Demast, Summer, from New-York Oct. 3, has arrived here.

QUENTYOWN, Oct. 16.—The White Star Line steamship Gaelie, Jennings, and the National Line steamship Greece, Thomas, both from New York Oct. 4, for Laverpool, have arrived here, the formon resistants and the latter to-day.

New 1971 New 1971 New 1972 New

Jair 6, lat. 23 17 8, long. 39 46 W., ship St. Charles. from Nov. York for Sas Francisco.
Aug. 25, lat. 28 36 8, long. 83 21 W., ship Topgellant, from Nov.

Aug. 25. lat. 28 30 5. Tork for San Prancisco. Shop news see Plyta Page 1